

ARRAIGNS THE MAJORITY

**SENATOR TILLMAN DENOUNCES
THEIR PHILIPPINE POLICY.**

**Charges Them with Being the "Real
Murderers of our Troops" in the
Islands—The Seditious Laws.**

At the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's speech in the senate yesterday afternoon Mr. Moore took the floor in order that he might proceed at 2 o'clock today with his proposed discussion of an amendment which he has offered to the pending Philippine bill.

Mr. Tillman continued to discuss the part South Carolina took in revolutionary history, with frequent comparisons between revolutionary and present Philippine conditions, throughout the afternoon.

Practice of Conquering Armies.

Mr. Tillman declared it was the history of all conquering armies when prosecuting such a struggle as the British pressed against the revolutionary colonists and which is now being carried on by the British in South Africa that they committed cruelties and trampled upon all the obligations of humanity.

"And I would ask the majority in this chamber," he said, "if in trying to force the Filipinos to accept our government without a promise they are not inviting the exasperation of the natives and a spiral of perpetual insurrection."

The effort to treat the Filipinos "as chattels—such as cattle," he declared, was "damnable," and he charged the majority with being the "real murderers of our troops in the Philippines."

"But," he asserted, shaking his finger at the republican side, "if we can go on and force down your throats a scintilla or small dose of the principles which actuated the framers of the constitution in 1776 we will have done our duty to the country and to humanity."

The Seditious Laws in the Philippines

Commenting upon the seditious laws promulgated by the Philippine commission, Mr. Tillman expressed doubt whether he would be allowed to go at large in the Philippines, if these laws were enforced. In this connection, he inquired of Mr. Hoar whether the Springfield Republican, which he said, was opposed to the republican "imperialistic policy," would, under those laws be permitted to be circulated in the Phil-

"I decline," replied Mr. Hoar, "to b

"If I dip into that bucket for any more light," said Mr. Tillman, laughingly, "I'm afraid I'll not get it."

"Why don't you enter upon any discussion of Massachusetts newspapers," said Mr. Hoar. "I will say to the senate that if he wants to know my opinion on the tariff question, let him come to him. I think it is an abominable order."

"In the absence of anything specific," Mr. Tillman replied, "we will take that of it."

In conclusion, Mr. Tillman said the pending Philippine tariff bill, as a proposition to take away from between the United States and another part of the Philippine territory, was a departure from every principle that had brought this country to the surface of the eyes of the world as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Senate, at 4:20, went into executive session, and, at 5 p.m., adjourned.

MAY LEAD TO TARIFF WAR.

Amendment to Bill adopted by the House

A dispatch from Berlin yesterday says The german parliament was defeated today in their tariff committee of the reichstag by fifteen votes to ten on the amendment of Herr Gamp (conservative), requiring the production of certificates of origin of all goods subject to duties, differing in amount according to the country where they are produced.

Certificates of origin, duties shall be imposed, except in cases where no doubt exists that the goods were made in a country entitled to lower rates, in which case certificates may be dispensed with.

The committee voted on this amendment against the motion proposed by Dr. von Ky-Wehner, the imperial secretary of state for the interior, speaking for the government, who would have allowed the government to accept any provision making certificates of origin an ordinary requirement. I regret that the committee's amendments that cannot become law.

The committee later adopted the following resolution of paragraph 8, which is as follows:

"The government is authorized to allow entering German ships and German goods less favorably than it treats those of other states may be subjected, besides the regular duties, to duties that are higher than those of the goods. Goods not subject to the regular tax shall bear their value."

This amendment has been customarily operative, offers an amendment empowering the government to treat the goods imported from foreign countries with the same duties and the same customs regulations that such countries apply to German goods in so far as the treaties would

Herr Beumer said that German duties especially against the United States were

plained of the heavy trade balance against Germany. The American trade balance against Germany was \$1,000,000. He said that German exports to the United States had remained stationary since 1883, while Germany's imports from that country had increased from \$92,000,000 marks to 1,093,000,000 marks.

He submitted comparative tables of the duties collected by Germany and the United States, purporting to show that American duties upon imports were 25 per cent higher than 11 per cent on sole leather to 2,000 per cent on writing machines higher than those collected by Germany. Other examples cited by Hon. H. C. Howard were bicycles, on which, he said, the American duty was 380 per cent higher than that collected by Germany; sewing machines, 100 per cent higher; fur clothing, was from 100 to 180 per cent higher; furs, 250 per cent higher, and tobacco and cigars, 1,632 per cent higher. The speaker insisted that he did not desire a tariff war.

"But," said Herr Goethel, "these amendments provide a tariff war. The increased duties will be a tariff war. It is due to our demands for raw products, like copper, which our electrical industry requires."

A vote on Count von Scherwin-Losewitsch's amendment was postponed.

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INSURRECTION NEARLY OVER.

Outlook for Peace in the Philippines Is Bright.

A dispatch from Manila yesterday says: The general outlook for pacification in the archipelago everywhere outside the Island of Samar has never been more favorable since the original outbreak of the Filipino insurrection. The military and naval contingents have been broken up into bands, and are everywhere seeking for shelter. They surrender daily, are captured, or are killed.

The policy of reconcentration and the stern measure of closing the ports to commerce have accomplished everything expected of them. General Chaffee still hopes that by the end of February the Island of Samar alone will remain not pacified.

The provinces bordering on the north—Batangas and Laguna, in southern Luzon, have been patrolled by the native constabulary, who have done excellent work. General J. Franklin Bell, commanding in those provinces.

The members of the United States Philippine Constabulary are proud of this conquest. The constabulary, which was organized following their suggestion, and the greatest care is exercised in the selection of officers of the constabulary. The constabulary has two military posts have been handed over to the native constabulary.

General Chaffee is an effective step between the military and civil authorities. The most positive orders have been issued to all military and naval authorities to follow in any way with the civil authorities without relaxing in severity when they have occasion to deal with active insur-